

THE ANTHOCORIDAE OF THE GALÁPAGOS AND COCOS ISLANDS
(HEMIPTERA)¹

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The following report is based on the material collected by members of the Galápagos International Expedition of 1964.² This material, exclusive of types, has been divided, as quantity permits, among the following individuals and institutions: California Academy of Sciences, R. L. Usinger, P. D. Ashlock, U.S. National Museum, and B. P. Bishop Museum.

Up to this time no Anthocoridae have been recorded from the Galápagos or the Cocos Islands.

Amphiareus constrictus (Stål)

GALAPAGOS ARCH.: Isla Santa Cruz, Horneman Farm, 220 meters, 18 March 1964, D. Q. Cavagnaro, 13 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, 3 nymphs.

This widespread species occurs from Africa through the Orient, over most of the Pacific Islands and in North, Central, South America and the West Indies.

Asthenidea nebulosa (Uhler)

COCOS ISLANDS: Chatham Bay, 8 March 1964, G. Kuschel, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

This species is known from Guatemala, Panama, and the West Indies.

Buchananiella sodalis (White)

GALAPAGOS ARCH.: Isla Santa Cruz, Academy Bay, 22 January 1964, R. L. Usinger, 1 ♀.

This is another widespread species which occurs in Africa, over a large number of the Pacific Islands and in North, Central, South America, and the West Indies.

Cardiastethus limbatellus (Stål)

GALAPAGOS ARCH.: Santa Cruz Island, Academy Bay, 23 January 1964, P. D. Ashlock, 1 ♀, ex *Scaleia affinis*; 2 February 1964, R. O. Schuster, 1 ♀; Horneman Farm, 220 meters, 18 March 1964, D. Q. Cavagnaro, 2 ♀♀; Bella Vista Trail, 11 February 1964, R. O. Schuster, 1 ♂.

Known from Guatemala and Brazil.

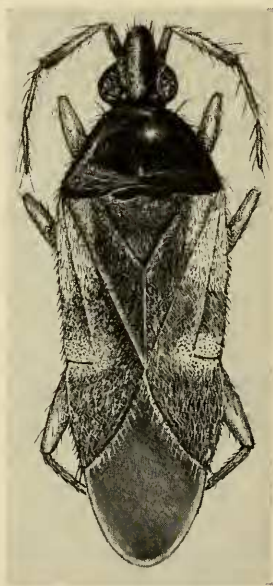
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Lasiochilus pallidulus Reuter

COCOS ISLANDS: Chatham Bay, 8 March 1964, P. D. Ashlock, 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 1 nymph. GALAPAGOS ARCH.: Isla Santa Cruz, Academy Bay, 22 February 1964, P. D. Ashlock, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, at light; 20 February 1964, D. Q. Cavagnaro and R. O. Schuster, 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; Horneman Farm, 220 Meters, 7 May 1964, D. Q. Cavagnaro, 1 ♀.

This species occurs in southern U.S., Mexico, Guatemala, Panama and the West Indies.

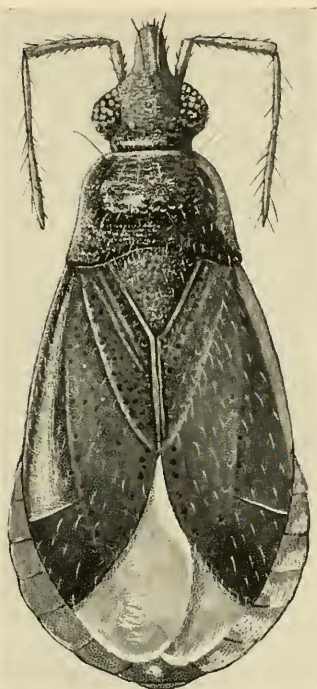


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Lasiochilus ashlocki, n. sp.

(fig. 1)

Male: Head slightly longer than transocular width, 28: 26; chestnut brown, its apex slightly paler; smooth and shining; clothed with long pale hairs; eyes small, narrowest portion of vertex more than 4 times width of an eye, 18: 4. Antennae short, densely clothed with long, stiff, golden hairs, segment II rather stout, shorter than length of head, 24: 28; proportion of segments I-IV, 10: 24: 21: 20; straw yellow, segment I and apical half of II fuscous. Rostrum almost reaching bases of middle coxae. Pronotum more than 2 times as broad as long; 52: 22; concolorous with head; shining; lateral margins ciliate, almost straight; apex broader than head through eyes; disc smooth, posterior lobe finely rugulose, anterior lobe with a short distinct fovea at base; clothed with long, golden hairs. Scutellum dull, fuscous, only its extreme base shining. Hemelytra dull; fuscous except bases of clavus, corium and embolium and an irregular



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spot at cuneal fracture straw yellow; clothed with long, semi-erect golden hairs; indistinctly punctate; parallel-sided to cuneal fractures; the marginal hairs short; membrane completely fuscous except for a very narrow, pale, apical margin. Ventral surface reddish brown, femora mostly reddish brown, tibiae paler. Length 2.3 mm., greatest width 0.72 mm.

Female: Very similar to male in coloration and size. Length 2.25 mm., greatest width 0.72 mm.

Diagnosis: This species differs from all *Lasiochilus* known to me by the combination of small size, bicolored hemelytra, dark membrane, and dull texture of almost the entire scutellum.

Type data: Holotype ♂ (California Academy of Sciences), COCOS ISLANDS: Chatham Bay, 8 March 1964, G. Kuschel; allotype ♀ (USNM), P. D. Ashlock.

***Nidicola mazda*, n. sp.**

(fig. 2)

Female: Head longer than transocular width, 27: 22; reddish brown, its apex more yellowish; coarsely rugose; clothed with few long hairs intermixed with short pubescence; eyes small, coarsely faceted, narrowest portion of vertex

almost 3 times width of an eye, 14: 5. Antennae long, slender, prominently clothed with long hairs; proportion of segments I-IV, 6: 16: 14: 22; straw yellow, segment IV somewhat darker. Rostrum extending between hind coxae. Pronotum twice as wide at base as median length, 38: 19; explanate margins moderately wide; frontal lobe large, swollen, almost 3 times as long as hind lobe, densely, rugosely punctate; hind lobe depressed, transversely rugose; clothed with long appressed pubescence. Scutellum rugose, punctate. Hemelytra with veins poorly defined, punctures rather obscure; concolorous with head, pronotum and scutellum, base of clavus and corium yellowish brown; membrane fuscous. Connexiva broadly exposed. Ventral surface yellow to yellowish brown; legs pale. Length 1.70 mm., greatest width 0.90 mm.

Diagnosis: Because of the poorly elevated wing veins and the nonprominent anterolateral angles of the pronotum, this species runs to *N. mitra* Drake and Herring in their key (1964). However, it is easily separated from the species by its smaller size, strongly pyriform body shape, and the densely rugulose texture of the pronotum.

Type data: Holotype ♀ (USNM, No. 69025), GALAPAGOS ARCH.: Isla Santa Cruz, Academy Bay, 28 January 1964, R. O. Schuster.

Orius tricolor (White)

GALAPAGOS ARCH.: Isla Santa Cruz, 750 meters, 5 May 1964, D. Q. Cavagnaro, 1 ♂, in grassland.

This is the common western U.S. species. It also occurs from Mexico to South America and in the West Indies.

Xylocoris sordidus (Reuter)

GALAPAGOS ARCH.: Isla Baltra, 3 February 1964, D. Q. Cavagnaro, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Isla Santa Cruz, Academy Bay, 25 January, 24 February 1964, D. Q. Cavagnaro and R. O. Schuster, 2 ♀ ♀; Horneman Ranch, 16 February 1964, same collectors, 1 ♀.

This species occurs in the southern U.S., Mexico to Honduras, Brazil and the West Indies.

The Anthocoridae of the Galápagos and Cocos Islands seem to have their greatest affinities with the anthocorid fauna of Central America and the West Indies rather than with that of the coast of western South America.

REFERENCE

- Drake, C. J. and J. L. Herring. 1964. The genus *Nidicola* (Hemiptera: Anthocoridae). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 77: 53-64.